ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 44. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855. WHOLE NO. 284.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days, and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Büren, Carnochan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all Kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

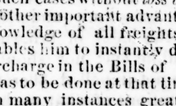
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying!

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

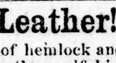
Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—**Also**—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy stipply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

A RECANTING KNOW NOTHING.

A citizen of Frederick, Maryland, who was inveigled into the Secret Order by the specious professions of the managers, and who became disgusted by a clear insight into their miserable purposes, announced in the public papers his withdrawal from the Know Nothing cabal. For this simple act he was denounced by the Frederick "Examiner" with virulence and abuse. In self-vindication he comes out in the "Citizen" with a full exposition of the reasons that actuated him in withdrawing, and we make a liberal extract from his card, showing up the Secret Order in all its deformities. We ask honest men of all parties to read his testimony. Hear his own words:

"In the first place, I deny that any influences were used with a view to procure my renunciation of the Order, and also that the senior Editor of the "Citizen," whom I did not consult and who had no knowledge of my intention until my Card was handed to him for publication, had any connection with my leaving a faction with whose principles I had become thoroughly disgusted. I desire in this communication simply to state my reasons for my act, which was entirely of my own will, as I sought counsel from no one as to the course I should pursue; and am myself personally and otherwise solely responsible for it. When I joined the Know Nothings, I had no knowledge of their character, their objects, their aims; I had no means of ascertaining them; I attached myself to them, firmly resolved that if the good of my country were the end to which they looked I would adhere most faithfully to them. I attended, I think, but four meetings, certainly not more than six, which were amply sufficient to convince me that no man of true patriotism and liberal feelings could remain among them without sacrificing his honor, and compromising his freedom of will and opinion. Instead of meeting with the patriotic, the intelligent, and the liberal, with a few exceptions I met with the bigot, the intolerant, the proscriptionist, the superannuated, and broken down leaders of the old Whig party; and the disappointed, office seeking Democrat. Its political complexion was decidedly Whig, the main body being men of that creed, the residue those who had once acted with the Democratic party. I saw that its aim was to break down the party of which I had been a member from my youth, and under whose wise, republican, and generous policy my country had grown rich, great and powerful, and I determined to eschew it as a thing of evil—evil in its origin and evil in its pursuits. Under Democratic rule I had always been free to act, think and speak for myself. I had never been controlled by caucusses or cliques. I voted as I pleased, and no one ever dared to question the propriety of my conduct; but there I was bound in will and purpose to do as those in authority might dictate, under pain of the dreadful displeasure of those who seek power, place and profit by the organization, and who give direction to it.

I regard it as a foul egg, hatched after a protracted and elaborate incubation in the old Whig nest, and whose chick strongly resembles in form and feature the craven bird, ancient Federalism, and advise all my Democratic fellow-citizens to give no heed to its outward and specious professions of "Americanism," for these are a farce, a mockery and a lie, and to avoid it as they would the viper, whose presence is contagion, whose sting is death. Having been brought up in the faith of Protestantism, and still believing in its doctrines, I could not, without doing violence to its charitable teachings, assist in disfranchising my Catholic friend and brother, whose right to his religious belief is as Divine as my own, and sanctioned by the highest human authority—the Federal Constitution—the organic law of my country. Nor could I endorse the despotic dogma that would enslave the fugitive from oppression, who sought among us a city of refuge—an asylum where the tyrant's power could not reach him. Notwithstanding the denial, that it has no sympathy with Whiggery, it is a fixed and indisputable truth that it is the old enemy of Democracy in disguise, holding in the closest union all the discordant elements which have threatened our overthrow as a Government, and hugging to its embrace all the foul factions and isms of the land. I was unable to discover anything like "Americanism" in it. Its cardinal doginas being opposed to the spirit of our institutions, are in direct antagonism with our Bill of Rights, our State and Federal Constitutions, and are in contravention of the great principle of Republicanism, namely, civil equality, the foundation stone of our Government, and without which it cannot endure. It is the doctrine of the tories of the Revolution—it is one of the issues that led to the war of 1812. It is an oppression, a tyranny, a despotism, which the "sober second thought" of a free but over impulsive people will crush ere its Dead Sea fruits have ripened, and ere its Upas like breath shall have blighted the glory of our name, or dimmed the hallowed lustre that gleams in beauty and brightness from our flag of stripes and stars. In the heartless demagogue, the designing knave, and the empty fool, I place no reliance. These, like drowning men, will "catch at straws," and any scheme that offers a prospect, shadowy tho' it be, of advancement, will be eagerly embraced by them; but in the honest hearted, the true and patriotic men who have been beguiled into its bosom, I have the most abiding confidence; and as of old the Dagon of Idolatry fell before the Ark of the Covenant, so will the spell of this foul and frenzied fanaticism be broken by the sublime moral power of true American patriotism. I could not have remained in the order without sanctioning these proscriptive and anti-American principles, and that in conscience I could not do, and therefore withdrew.

As to the manner of my withdrawal I have but this to say, it was not of my own seeking; one less public would have suited all my purposes as well. I had determined to attend no more meetings, and signified my intention to a friend, a member of the order, and requested him to announce to the next meeting that I did not wish to be considered as connected with it any longer. This he promised to do, but did not comply with his promise; I then made the same request of another friend, also a member, who made the same promise, and who, after some delay, informed me that I would have to attend another meeting, ere I could get my discharge; this I was unwilling to do, having no confidence in the purity of their intentions, and felt myself forced to announce through the medium of a public journal my disconnection with the faction. These, Messrs. Editors, are the reasons which influenced me in the step I have taken in this matter. I care not what they may seem to others, to me they were sufficient, and I have acted upon them honestly and conscientiously, and am willing to meet the consequences. I have only to remark that I would not have intruded this Card upon the public, but for the attack made upon me in the "Examiner."

WILLIAM D. DOLL.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The number of religious sects in the United States is twenty, without counting the Chinese Budhists in California, and sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices is about thirty-six thousand, capable of accommodating fourteen millions of people. The total value of the church property held by these twenty denominations is nearly $90,000,000, in exact numbers $86,416,639. The average value of each church and its appurtenances, is $2,400. These facts, which are derived from official tables for the census, explode another false notion, which is, that there is too much luxury and wealth in American churches.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist, the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterian. The first has church accommodations for over four millions of worshippers: in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-sixth of the entire population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than three millions, and the Presbyterians for more than two. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational; the fifth, the Episcopalian; and the sixth, the Roman Catholic. The number of churches belonging to the three leading denominations does not follow this proportion however.—The Methodists, for example, they can accommodate but twice as many worshippers, as the Presbyterians, have three times as many churches. The Roman Catholics, though sixth on the list as regards accommodations, stand seventh in the number of their churches. Of the principal sects, that which has the smallest edifices for worship is the Methodist; and those which have the largest are the Unitarians and Dutch Reformed. The smallest denomination is the Swedenborgian, and the next Monnonite. There are no less than fifty-two Tunker churches, and thirty-five thousand worshippers. The Friends, so numerous in this city, have accommodations for about three hundred thousand, or but little more than one hundreth of the entire population of the United States.

The richest denomination is the Methodist; which is rated at $14,635,636. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at $14,369,889. The Episcopal, which, in number of churches, stands fifth; ranks third for its church property, being estimated at $11,251,970. The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,382; the fifth, the Roman Catholic, $8,973,833; and the sixth, the Congregational, $7,973,962. Of these various sects, the two which sympathize the most in doctrine, are the Congregationalists and Presbyterians—both adhering to the Westminster Catechism, and differing only in their form of government, the one being republican, the other democratic. Together, these two sects have over six thousand churches, can seat nearly three million of worshippers, and hold church property to the value of more than $22,000,000.

The sect whose average value of property ranks highest is the Unitarian. Next comes the Dutch Reformed, and next the Jewish.—The Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, follow in the order named. Of the leading denominations, the Methodists stand the highest on the list, and the Baptists next, while the Presbyterians and Congregationalists hold a middle place.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

PENITENTIARY BURNT.

March 29, 1855.

The State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tennessee, is in ruins. The fire broke out at 3 o'clock this morning, in the cabinet department of the Penitentiary, the flames spreading with great rapidity. In a short time the entire portion of the building set aside for the different branches of trade became a burning mass. The east wing of the main building then caught fire, and it is so much damaged as to render it useless. The cells were all thrown open, and the prisoners conveyed to an enclosure inside the walls. One convict, named Conner, was smothered to death by the smoke. Not a single prisoner escaped from the prison. All the tools in the different shops were destroyed, as well as all the work being manufactured. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

He whom no losses impoverish, is rich.

Men may give good advice, but they cannot give sense to make use of it.

What is that, of which the common sort is the best? Common sense.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ **Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 12, 1855.

Republican Principles.

We present below the Republican Platform. It embodies the views of the Hon. T. L. Clingman, and meets the general approval of our citizens, whigs, democrats and independents, from the grey haired veteran to the energetic and ardent youth. Persons who had been artfully drawn into the society of Know Nothings are quitting the dark domain of that secret order, and coming out into the sunshine of true American Republicanism. Mr. Jefferson said that the federalists would attempt to get into power by putting on some disguise. The spirit that prompted the old alien and sedition acts is busily at work, but knowing its deeds to be evil it "loves darkness rather than light," and seeks to hide its head in the blackness of Egyptian night.

1. The Constitution of the United States, on all subjects to which it relates, is the supreme political law, to be obeyed and carried out fully in its letter and spirit, without exception or qualification in any respect; and as long as that Constitution shall be faithfully adhered to and maintained in practice, we pledge ourselves to stand by the Union of the States and the rights of the States.

2. That Constitution should be construed fairly and strictly, in accordance with the principles of the resolutions of 1798, as explained at the time in Mr. Madison's report, and the doctrines maintained by the Republican party in the contest which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency.

3. It is the undoubted right of each State now in the Union, or hereafter applying to be admitted, to decide for itself the question of the existence of Slavery within its limits; and sound policy requires that the like privilege should be conceded to the Territories—subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as lately carried into practice in the Act for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

4. Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that fugitive slaves, escaping into the free States, shall be delivered up on demand to their owners, the law of 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Act, should be maintained and carried into execution faithfully, unless some more efficient measure can be substituted for it.

5. Congress cannot rightfully pass any act interfering with Slavery where it exists, either in the States, the District of Columbia, the Forts and Arsenals, or Territories of the United States, or in any way impairing the efficiency of the fugitive slave law, or repealing the Kansas–Nebraska Act.

6. The Tariff laws should be so modified as to reduce the revenue so that no more money should be drawn from the people by taxation than is absolutely necessary to support the Government economically administered; and in modifying the said laws there should be no discrimination in favor of particular classes at the expense of the many, under the pretext that the manufacturers are more worthy than the farmers and other classes, but the duties should be so adjusted as to bear proportionally and fairly, and at the same time as lightly as possible, on all the citizens.

7. While every one should be willing to submit to such a system of indirect taxation as may be necessary to pay off the just debts of the Government, to maintain the Army and Navy, and other necessary public establishments, we are opposed to the increase of salaries of federal officers generally, and to other extravagant and wasteful schemes of expending the public money, which selfish and profligate men are endeavoring to fasten on the country.

8. Each State should make its own internal improvements, with its own means, without taxing its neighbors for that purpose; with the single exception provided for in the Constitution, of permitting the collection of tonnage duties in such cases as that provision was intended to meet.

9. The public lands should be faithfully applied to the just and necessary expenses of the Government, so as to allow the Tariff to be reduced to the lowest practicable point, and thus relieve the people from all unnecessary taxation.

10. While in favor of Americans governing America, as they ever have done, and while admitting the undoubted right of every State of the Union to determine what classes of persons shall be authorised to vote in all elections within the limits of such State, we nevertheless are in favor of Congress, to the extent of its Constitutional powers, taking such steps as may be necessary to prevent the influx of paupers and criminals from foreign countries, and remedying any deficiencies or abuses that may exist in our naturalization laws.

11. As the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;" and also that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" we are opposed to all efforts to infringe these great Americaen principles, either directly or indirectly, and are therefore opposed to a union of Church and State, and to all attempt to connect religion and politics.

12. As it is also the high and peculiar privilege of American citizens, above all other people, to choose their own officers and public agents, by voting as each one pleases, we are utterly opposed to all such secret political societies as endeavor by oaths administered in the dark, to induce free born citizens to abandon this great American right, and surrender it into the hands of irresponsible, profligate political managers.

13. In the present crisis, not less perilous than that when the alien and sedition laws were passed by the federal party in the days of the elder Adams, and in view of a combination dangerous to the public liberty and the rights of the people, we deem it our high duty, as it is our undoubted right, to enunciate these great political principles of the old Republican party, and place them again prominently before the public mind; and while we cherish as a privilege of inestimable value the great American right of voting in every election as our own judgment and conscience may dictate, we nevertheless avow it to be our determination to endeavor to maintain the above great principles, and to stand by the good and true men, both of the North and the South, who may be willing to unite with us in carrying them out.

HON. JOHN KERR.

We noticed, very briefly, last week a report that the Hon. John Kerr was opposed to Know Nothingism. The Greensboro' Patriot of last week, a whig journal strongly in favor of "Samuel," corroborates the report. The Patriot says:

"We learn that our Representative in the last Congress, the Hon. John Kerr, made a public speech at Asheboro', the early part of this week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress. We heard it remarked by one who was present, that Mr. K's speech was very long, able and eloquent; and that the Know Nothings received a full share of his sarcastic invective. According to reports "Sam" caught it strong,"—the grounds of Mr. K's opposition to the new party we have not learned."

Mr. Kerr is one of the ablest men of the State—a bold and fearless Southern man, and an honor to the late Whig party. The question suggests itself—will the ban of proscription be placed upon John Kerr, "the noblest Roman of them all," by his late whig associates, because of his refusal to abandon his principles, turn traitor to his convictions, and go off in search of *Samuel Availability?*—We shall see, perhaps.

E. TENN. AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

We learn from the Knoxville *Whig* that this Road is rapidly advancing to completion. It will be a magnificent work—commencing at Knoxville, Tenn, and terminating at Bristol, Va., 130 miles. At Bristol it will connect with Roads running to the great markets of Virginia. At Knoxville it will soon have a connection with the cities of Nashville, Louisville, Memphis, Savannah, Augusta and Charleston.

The Whig says the cost of this Road, when completed and put in good running order, will not exceed $16,000 per mile.

☞ The Tennessee Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Nashville on the 27th ult., unanimously nominated the present incumbent, Hon. Andrew Johnston, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Convention passed strong resolutions against Know Nothingism.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for April came to hand some days since. Four dollars in advance will buy the Lady's Book and the Asheville News for one year. Either of them is worth double the amount.

☞ There are nine North Carolinians in the Navy Department at Washington—including the Hon. James C. Dobbin, the distinguished and accomplished Head of the Department.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. W. Hunter of the State Department, for a copy of the President's Message, and accompanying documents, relating to the Ostend Conference.

Keep your temper, if it be a good one.

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN HENDERSON.

We understand that Mr. Clingman's speech in Hendersonville, last week, was another withering fire, poured into the ranks of the band of wire workers who control the midnight order. As usual, there was a large attendance; the Court room, as we are informed, being so crowded that it was difficult to obtain entrance; and the approbation of the audience exhibited itself in an eager attention, interrupted by repeated rounds of applause, which did not improve the natural amiability of countenance of various gentlemen present.

Hendersonville has been regarded as a prominent head quarters of Know Nothingism in this District, and the confusion into which their ranks have been thrown there, is, therefore, the more significant. The impression produced by Mr. Clingman's presence and speech, and by the manner in which he exposed the dark arts and selfish designs of the desperate politicians who have brought this monstrous humbug into existence, is a fixed and palpable "fact," and a startling one to the Know Nothing leaders. The eagerness with which they exerted themselves to inveigle as many as possible into the order *before* the speaking, showed the alarm with which they looked forward to the effect of his exposition. They evidently expected a home shot, and they were not disappointed.

They are beginning to find, too, that getting men into their toils is not always securing them. It is understood that Messrs. Cantrell and Thompson, whose card we publish to day, are only two of many, who have had their eyes opened to the game going on, and who are indignant at the fraud and ready to denounce it. They have shown that, if they have unwarily fallen into the trap, they have sense and spirit enough to know how to break through the web. People who catch "Tartars" will sometimes find them troublesome prisoners, and very hard to keep. We will announce, for the benefit of the K. N. drill serjeants, that we should not be surprised if they should hear more "*thunder*" before long. The weather looks squally!

REMEMBER!

That the Whig leaders in this District were the warm supporters of Gen. Scott, in 1852;—

That Gen. Scott was in favor of foreigners enjoying all the rights of citizenship, if they had served *one year* in the American army or navy;—

That the family of Gen. Scott were members of the Catholic church;—

That during the canvass of 1852, General Pierce was bitterly denounced by the Whigs for not making an effort to expunge from the constitution of New Hampshire a clause prohibiting Catholics from holding certain offices in that State;—

That the Whig leaders of 1852, are the leaders in the Know Nothing movement of 1855;—

That they have radically changed ground since 1852, in regard to the naturalization laws, while the question itself has assumed no new phase;—

That they were dishonest in supporting Scott against Pierce, in 1852; or are palpably and glaringly dishonest at the present time—and in either event are utterly unworthy the confidence of the people.

☞ The pro-slavery ticket was entirely successful in Kansas. It is probable that no anti-slavery men have been elected to the Legisture.

☞ "B. D. J." and "A Buncombe Farmer," will appear soon.

A Pair of 'Em!

Our astonishment ceases, however, when we reflect that the author of that article is not a native of this State, *but was raised among a people* [Tennesseeans] *always ready*, with divers others, to abuse and ridicule our State and its citizens.—*Asheville Spectator, March* 24.

As to our warring against our neighbors, the Tennesseeans, that is simply too ridiculous to require any further notice at our hands. We know well the people of that gallant State, having received the greater part of our education there, and we can assure this community that the Editor of the News is not a fair sample. They have a lofty State pride, and a generous patriotism in their bosoms.—*Asheville Spectator, April* 7.

Comment is unnecessary.

WASHING MACHINE.

Gen. Edney has had on exhibition here this week a Patent Washing Machine. It is very simple, can be worked by a child, and will wash more clothes, and wash them better, in thirty minutes, than can be washed by hand in twelve hours. An advertisement, with particulars, next week.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lewis L. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, is reported to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to $10,000 or $20,000.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—At the municipal election held to-day there was great excitement, and bloody riots occurred between the Americans and Germans. Cannons were used, and ten or twelve persons were killed. In the eleventh ward the ballot box was destroyed, and in another ward a fraud was discovered. The election between Taylor, the American, and Farran, the Democratic candidate, is close and doubtful.

The crowning grace of high and low,
And old and young,
Consists in knowing when and how
To hold one's tongue.

MORE THUNDER!

That slight clap of thunder from Haywood, last week, unstrung the nerves of the K. N. leaders, most shockingly; if we may judge from the desperate efforts made to ward off the effects of the blow. They will need more certificates than they will be able to muster, to impeach the candor or the veracity of any one concerned in the matter. In due time Mr. Tate and Dr. Love will speak for themselves; and we shall not be surprised if the next thunder from Haywood is ten times more crushing than the last.

In the meantime, we commend the following thunder from Henderson to the attention of the brethren. Let the organ try its hand upon Messrs. Cantrell and Thompson, and see what it can make out of them. They are known to be highly respectable and influential citizens. The organ will find it prudent, no doubt, to deal very tenderly with them.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, Col. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, who openly avows himself a Know Nothing, has informed us, in presence of several gentlemen, that Mr. Tate told him that he would not recall his renunciation of Know Nothingism for five hundred dollars—that it was prompted by a sense of duty, and that no letter was ever written countermanding its publication.

To the Public.

HENDERSONVILLE, April 6, 1855.

We, whose names are undersigned, have never been in the habit of bringing ourselves before the public eye; nor should we do so now, were we not impelled thereto, by very grave considerations of what we believe to be our duty, to ourselves and our fellow citizens.

We have been induced, by what, at the time, seemed to us plausible reasons, to become members of an organization, commonly known in the country, as "Know Nothings." It was represented to us, by men in whom we had confidence, that this organization was gotten up for the purpose of promoting certain great principles, which recommended themselves to us as Americans and protestants.

Our short experience and observation of this new order, have been sufficient to convince us that we have been led into error;—that the association has been gotten up and is pushed forward to promote the selfish and ambitious views of a certain class of reckless and unscrupulous politicians; and that it is, in its origin, objects and working, essentially corrupt.

On this subject, we regret that we cannot enter into details, that we might more fully explain our reasons for this conclusion. Without discussing the question, how far an obligation, induced by circumstances of delusion and misrepresentation of facts, is binding, it is enough that we do not think proper willfully to do any thing that would seem to conflict with such an obligation.

We content ourselves, at this time, therefore, with proclaiming that we henceforth renounce all allegiance to this secret order, and shake from us the fetters it has attempted to impose on us; and with earnestly warning our fellow citizens, as they value their rights as citizens, and the inalienable birthright of every free American to *vote* as his conscience directs, against all connection with this insidious organization.

E. CANTRELL,
R. THOMPSON.

☞ Hon. T. L. Clingman addressed a very large concourse of citizens at the Courthouse in this place on Tuesday last. The early hour at which we are compelled to go to press on Wednesday morning, prevents an extended notice this week. The account he rendered of his stewardship was satisfactory to every unprejudiced man. His expose of Know Nothingism was withering and unanswerable. He was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the people.

There is no mistaking the indications.—They point unerringly to the downfall of the secret, insidious foe to liberty, Know Nothingism; and the triumphant re-election of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, the gallant champion of popular rights.

☞ A large number of people have been in attendance here this week. The K. N. recruiting officers are straining every nerve, and truth too, very considerably, to mislead the people. We have seen and heard some rare things, and if fortune favors will chronicle some of them, for the benefit of posterity.

☞ His Honor Judge Saunders, is this week holding the Superior Court for this county. The Docket is full, as usual. Two capital cases, from Madison, are set for hearing. If tried, we will report the result next week.

A terrible affray took place at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on 20th ult., between two men named Harrison and Duffy. The latter was shot dead by Harrison, and in the melee a ball from Duffy's pistol killed Dr. Parsons, a bystander. Harrison, immediately after the conflict, surrendered himself to the authorities.

A MAN BURNED ALIVE.—A stage driver of one of the line of stages between Tidioute and Franklin, as we are informed, was taken with the small pox a few days since, and was conveyed to a shanty, about half a mile this side of Tidioute, where he was left to the tender mercies of a man who was hired to take charge of him for the consideration of a pint of *whiskey!* This man, for some reasons or other, absented himself from the shanty for about half an hour, and, when he returned, found it almost wholly consumed by fire, and all that was left of the poor stage driver were his bleached and crumbling bones. How the fire originated it is not known; but disease had stolen away so much of the poor man's strength that he was unable to drag himself from the building, and consequently fell a victim to the raging elements.—*Warren (Pa.) Ledger.*

The Rev. William B. Davis, a highly esteemed minister of the Presbyterian denomination, died at his residence in Yorkville District on the 25th inst.

England Getting Uneasy.

The Liverpool Times, of the 10th, referring to the report that Louis Napoleon had said, if the investigation in the English Parliament is continued, the French army will not act in concert with the English army, says:

"But although we have expressed our disbelief that the French Emperor can have held the language of menace or intimidation to the British Government, which the morning paper referred to imputes to him, what will be the feeling of our countrymen when it is discovered that he has actually done so—and that he may be found, moreover, the strongest opponent of peace arising out of the forthcoming Conference at Vienna? Since the commencement of the hostilities with Russia, in which we are now engaged, Louis Napoleon has become unquestionably popular in England. The tone of the English press towards him has undergone a marked change, and newspapers which at one time painted him the incarnation of all that is vile and dishonorable, now lavish on him the most fulsome eulogies. If he was so black a couple of years since, the interval cannot have so essentially changed his character and his policy. Either we formed a very ungenerous estimate of him then, or we are doing him more than justice now. We ought not to overlook his antecedents, or the means by which he reached the throne; and, as we have no clue to the future except through the medium of the past, it is just possible that we are reaching that turning point in the French alliance which will reveal the character of the Emperor in its true colors. We can state, confidently, that serious fears are entertained in very high quarters that the obstructions to peace will proceed less from Russia than from France—that a peace at the present moment, even on the most honorable terms, and with undoubted securities for the future, is not what Louis Napoleon really desires—that he pants beyond all things for the achievement of those brilliant victories which will consolidate his dynasty, and rival the military fame of his uncle—and that he expects England to aid him in these wild Quixotic schemes. If those suspicions are realized—and we know that they are entertained by persons who have access to the very best sources of information—we shall find the French alliance a very troublesome affair, which will either drag us further than we are inclined to go, or leave us very ill at ease with a power whose co-operation in this Russian war was hailed with enthusiasm by the people of this empire."

DEATH OF DR. McREE.

The remains of Dr. McRee, of Morganton, were brought from Charlotte on Sunday last, ond remaining in town over night, the Masonic and Oda Fellow bodies escorted the funeral cortege a short distance on its way to Morganton, the former residence of the departed.

Dr. McRee was returning from Florida, and was apparently well until reaching Chester, and about fifteen miles beyond he breathed his last on board the cars.

Dr. McRee was a most estimable gentleman, whom "none knew but to love," and his loss will be deeply felt wherever he was known. We hope some one better acquainted with the departed, will pay a just and befitting tribute to his memory.—*Hokeville Express.*

Mr. Soule in one of his latters to the State Department, makes some singular disclosures. He says that Louis Napoleon, before his celebrated *coup d'etat*, which placed him at the head of an empire, had concocted with General Narvez, the Spanish minister, the plan of a mission to the United States, to sound how far this country was vulnerable in a military point of view. A secret agent was to be sent with instructions prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs. These instructions, duly signed, were presented to Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Jerome, with a tender of what amount of money he might require to carry them out. The latter refused, telling Louis Napoleon that he was not the man for such a work; that he was a democrat, and would rather be with the United States than with him. The matter was dropped, and has not been resumed since, at least to the knowledge of Mr. Soule's informant. Mr. Soule himself appears to have full faith in the statement.

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW.—Among the leading topics of the New York press, at present, is the national baby show at Barnum's Museum, to commence on the 5th of June. We observe that several entries have already been made, including two triplets and one quartern; and an Ohio woman with *five* at a birth is shortly expected. The show is to be open to children, under five years of age, from all parts of the world; and it is very likely that a new military organization will spring out of the affair, to be called Barnum's Infantry.—We mention these circumstances for general information—or for the enlightenment of those who wish to go, and fill up Barnum's baby show. It is probable, however, from the entries already made, that more regard will be had for the *prolific* than for any real merit or attraction that the babies themselves may possess.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 28, 1855.—The steamer Bulletin, with 3,500 bales of cotton, was burnt on Saturday, on the Mississippi, below Lake Providence. There were 23 lives lost, of whom 16 were negroes. Among the lost were J. B. Williams, of New York, and Mr. McCauthen, of North Carolina. All the ladies and officers were saved.

The steamer Huntsville, with 5,000 bales of cotton, was burnt on the Cumberland River.

"OLD SOLDIERS.—The Washington Star of Tuesday says:

The "old soldiers" are evidently "alive and kicking." Yesterday, about 3,700 applications for bounty land for them were received at the Pension Office.

FATAL BRAVADO.—A man named Stedman, a cabinet-maker, at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio one day last week, remarked to a homœopatic physician there: "I could take any quantity of your pills without injury." The doctor replied: "If you were to take such a quantity of this," pointing to a special medicine, "it would kill you." The foolish man swallowed the medicine before he could be prevented, and died the same day.

A writer in the Kansas "Herald of Freedom" delares that there underlies, at the depth of twenty to fifty feet, a vast stratum of magnesia, being the distinguishing geological formation of that territory.

Variety is the Spice of Life.

The Governor of Wisconsin has vetoed the prohibitory liquor law just passed by the Legislature.

A WISE RESOLUTION.—Linn Boyd, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, says he is now determined to settle down at his home in Ky., and "shake from his shoes the dust of politics forever."

The Pacific Ocean covers 78,000,000 of square miles; the Atlantic, 26,000,000; the Indian Ocean 14,000,000; the Southern Ocean, to 30 degrees, 25,000,000; the Northern Ocean, 5,000,000; the Mediterranean, 1,000,000.

"If no sin were punished here no providence would be believed; if every sin were punished here no judgment would be expected."

There is but one paper—a monthly—published in Egypt, three in Iceland, and one in Sicily.

Manners is a medal whose reverse is insolence.

If wise men play the fool, they do it with a vengeance.

He that will sell his fame, will also sell the public interest.

A sporting gentleman in New York offers to bet a large amount that during the coming summer he will drive from the Astor House to Union Square in a light wagon drawn by rats. He calculates that he can accomplish the task with one hundred rats in harness.

STEAM PLOW.—The editor of the Charleston Advertiser has seen a steam plow, and was much pleased with it. He thinks it would plow up all the suburbs in half a day.

Mr. Jones went home drunk and found his wife asleep. He went to bed, and after a moment's consideration, he thought it would be policy to turn over, least his breath might betray him: when Mrs. Jones opened her eyes, and in the mildest manner in the world said:

"You needn't turn over, Jones, for you are drunk clear through."

A GEM.—The following beautiful epitaph upon an infant will awaken sweet memories in many a mother's heart:—

Beneath this stone in sweet repose,
Is laid a mother's dearest pride;
A flower, that scarce had waked to life,
And light, and beauty, ere it died.
God, in his wisdom, has recalled,
The precious boon his love had given;
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

"I am glad," said the Rev. Dr. Y——*to* the Chief of the little Ottowas, "that you do not drink whiskey, but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it."

"Ah, yes," replied the chief, and he fixed a penetrating and expressive eye upon the Doctor, which communicated reproof before he uttered it: "We Indians *use* a great deal of whiskey, but we do not *make* it."

The English papers state that a clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of 12 month's imprisonment, for *marrying* a couple at half past six in the morning, when ecclesiastical law forbids that such a ceremony shall place before 8 a. m.

The Hon. Wm. S. Archer, formerly United States Senator, died at Amelia County, Virginia, on Wednesday.

A wag observes that he looks under the marriage head for the news of the *weak*.

"Ned has run away with your wife," said one friend to another. "Poor fellow! I pity him," sighed the disconsolate husband.

The best cough mixture that has yet been made, consists of thick boots, mixed with a lot of fresh air and exercise.

It is stated that the Know-Nothings have altered a portion of the Declaration of Independence, making it read thus: "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of *Irishmen*."

"It's a very solemn thing to be married," said Aunt Bethany. "Yes, but it's a great deal more solemn not to be," said an old maid of forty.

In Virginia the wheat crop is reported as looking remarkably well, having sustained no damage from frosts.

Eight persons have been killed and many others seriously injured, by the blowing down of a glass factory in Jersey city.

A Journeyman Printer

Can get employment at this office, by immediate application; 25 cents per 1,000 ems will be paid for composition, and 30 cents per token for press work.

$20 REWARD.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid for proof to convict the scoundrel who passed off a shinplaster as a five dollar bill, on the door keeper at the Thespian Hall, on Tuesday evening last.

April 12. t1 W. D. D. POOL.

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1855.

Joseph Brittain, Adm. of Jas. Garrison, dec'd, vs.
Henry Garrison, and others.

Petition for Sale of Lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Garrison, William R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison, heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd, and defendants in this case, reside from and without the limits of this State; on motion of Plaintiff's Attorney, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the said Samuel Garrison, W. R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be opened and held in and for the County of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, WM. S. SUDDERTH, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1854.

WM. S. SUDDERTH, *C. C. C.*

April 12—6t Printer's fee $6.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the late Dr. Thomas C. Lester, will hand them in, legally attested, to the Administrator; or in his absence, to his attorney, A. S. Merriman, Esq.; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate settlement.

P. C. LESTER, *Adm.*

April 12, 1855. 4t

State of North Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Winter Term, 1855.

Mary Garrison,
vs.
Henry Garrison, and the other heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Garrison, William R. Garrison, and R. H. Garrison, heirs at law of James Garrison, dec'd, and defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State; it is, on motion of plaintiff's Attorney, ordered by the Court that they do appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held in and for the County of Burke at the Court House in Morganton on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1855, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, WILLIAM S. SUDDERTH, Clerk of said Court, at Office, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1854.

WM. S. SUDDERTH, *Clk.*

April 12.—t6 Printer's fee $6.

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1855:

Allen W E	2	Jones Joshua	
Allison A E		Jones W B	
Atkison Nat L		Jones George	
Burges William		King Jonathan	
Bryson D C		Lee James H	
Baily B M		Laughlin Mrs Mary J	
Brevard Sheriff	2	Larminac Wm	
Bowen E L		Lance John	
Bond Wm M		Land John S	
Bertrand James		Loehr Prof C H G F	
Bartley Mrs D D		Langford Wm	
Bates J M		Morrison A S	
Baker Miss Matt E		Melton B H	
Brown Jno T		Mahon B P	
Bruce Ignatius		McCready Wm	
Brown Alfred		McDowell Miss Jane	
Brank C B	2	McDunn I	3
Brank R W		Miller Gabriel P	
Bird Miss R A	2	Miller H P	
Brown John		Miller Miss Lucinda	
Casey John		Miller A J	
Cole Jno		McFadding W A	
Candler Thomas		Moore James (col'd)	
Cole Joel		Martin R	
Cole Edom H		Nunnally Lucas L	
Cole Edom R		Perry Miss Adaline	
Candler G W		Payne Jeptha	
Candler John Esq		Patty Rev R W	
Casey Mrs E		Pattareal L D	
Chambers Elihu		Patton The Miner	
Cearey Wm R		Patton Malvine	
Cunningham E H	2	Patton Mrs Mary J	
Collins Pepring		Pickens Wm	
Crook Joseph		Puff Enoch and wife Patty	1-2
Conner Gilbert		Roberts Goodson	
Coggins Zachary		Root Luther	
Coggins Rollin		Robeson Noah	
Clontz George		Rhodes Abner	
Cannon R H		Ray James M	
Clerk of Asheville		Roberts Silas M	
Craton Henry		Renfro Josephine	
Davis Millerd		Rich J	
Dwin Henry		Davison Col Saml W	
Davison Elizabeth Mrs		Steward Robert	
Davison Miss R R		Stroup David	
Edwards B F		Smith John and Wm	
Erwin Jno		Shope David	
Francis Wm		Suddith Miss Elizabeth	
Francis Miss Margaret		Smith Amos	
Foster Dr A M		Snider Miles	
Felment John M		Seaton Moses	
Fox Alexander		Swaine Mrs Jane	
Felts Crawford		Scarborough W A	2
Gwinn Henry		Sumner John	
Gragg Mrs E		Smith J L	
Gaines Anby		Trawer Patrick	
Gash B S		Taylor Mrs Harriet (colored)	
Grahl W S Esq		Wares S (Artist)	
Green Wm		West W W	
Gillenwaters E E	2	Willis Mitchell E	
Ham Jno D		Warlick W	
Halman Thomas		Wallis Benjamin	
Harris J A S		Waters Thomas C	
Herrin Wm		Warren Benjamin	3
Howell Miss Sarah E		Webb Miss M C	
Hart Granville		Whitten Joshua	
Hatcher David B		Webb Hiram	
Hanckel Rev N E T		Woodfin John	2
Jones Stanapher		White Stephen	
Jones Russell L			
Jones Stephen			

W. L. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

To Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, &c.,

OF ALL WARS: THEIR WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN.

S. M. KNIGHT, Attorney for Govern't Claimants, Washington D. C:

CONTINUES to give prompt and personal attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the General Government, and particularly to those before the Treasury Department, Pension and Bounty Land Bureaus, Patent and General Land Offices, and Board of Claims.

An experience of years, and a familiarity with the means of obtaining the earliest and most favorable action on Claims with his facilities for the dispatch of business, justify him in assuring his Correspondents, Claimants, and the public generally, that interests intrusted to his keeping will not be neglected.

Pension, Bounty-Land, Patent and Public Land Laws.

He has nearly ready for gratuitous distribution among his business correspondents, (and those who may become such,) a neat pamphlet containing a synopsis of the existing Pension, Bounty-Land Patent and Public Land laws, down to the end of the late Congress, including the

BOUNTY-LAND ACT OF 3d MARCH, 1855.

Under which all who have heretofore received less than 160 acres are now entitled to additional land; said Act grants also 160 acres to all Officers, non commissioned Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, and friendly Indians of the Army, including State Troops, Volunteers and Militia, and all Officers, Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, Clerks, and Landsmen of the Navy, not heretofore provided for, who have served not less than fourteen days (unless in battle) at any period since 1776; and to the widows and minor children of all such persons entitled, and deceased.

This pamphlet contains "Forms of Application" more full and complete than any elsewhere to be found; adapted to the wants of every class of Claimants under the Act, with copious decisions and instructions of the Department, and practical suggestions as to the course to be pursued in suspended or rejected cases.

Parties not wishing to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by this Office in securing prompt and personal superintendence of their claims at the Department, can obtain copies of the above pamphlet by remitting thirty cents in postage stamps.

INDUCEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who prepare and forward cases for management by this Agency will be dealt with liberally; supplied with all necessary blanks gratis, and kept constantly advised of the changes that from time to time occur in the execution of the law.

It is within the subscriber's power to direct his Correspondents to the locality of very many persons entitled under the late Act; and having obtained several thousand Land Warrants under former laws, he is in possession of data that will materially assist in securing additional bounty.

Fees below the usual rates, and contingent upon the admission of Claims.

The highest cash prices given for Land Warrants, Revolutionary Scrip, and Illinois Land Patents. Address S. M. KNIGHT,

March 29, 1855. Washington City.

BOUNTY LAND AND Pension Agency.

CONGRESS having recently passed an Act granting Bounty Land to all soldiers and their legal representatives, who have received less than 160 Acres, the undersigned would call the attention of claimants to the many facilities he possesses for procuring their claims. He is now in possession of *all forms* and regulations required by the Department; and believes he has among the best Agents in the United States, and in all cases guarantees a Warrant or makes no charge. He will come to each man's house, and if he should be absent, will play with the children until his return. Pension claims will be attended to as usual. In cases where Warrants are procured, he will on their delivery, pay in cash the highest market prices for them.

He refers to the numerous claimants for whom he has done business, in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, for his ability and faithfulness as a claim agent, and to the public in general. Those for whom he has worked are the best judges.

Letters addressed to JOHN B. WOODFIN, Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., will meet prompt attention, as he has numerous assistants.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Claim Agent.*

Burnsville, march 22, 1855. tf

2,000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Navy Supplies—1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 13, 1855.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virgina, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molases, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the quantity, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining, hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5-8 inch thick, and the heads not less than 3-4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1-3 inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and to be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads, not less than 1 1-8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5-3 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly ooopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds; and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inpecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.			
Flour	1,500	bbl	per	bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000	lbs	per	100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000	gals	per	gal.
Sugar	200,000	lbs	per	lb.
Tea	20,000	lbs	per	lb.
Coffee	10,000	lbs	per	lb.
Rice	200,000	lbs	per	lb.
Molasses	20,000	gals	per	gal.
Beans	6,000	bush	per	bush.
Vinegar	20,000	gals	per	gal.
Dried apples	50,000	lbs	per	lb.
Pickles	130,000	lbs	per	lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penality to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth; New Hampshire; Boston, New York; Philadelphia; Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.—The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee: If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons?"

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and the copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854. 292—4w.

Burnsville HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday April 5th.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President, Assisted by competent Teachers in the Male and Female Departments.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,

Including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Primary Geography and English Grammar commenced - - $ 5 00

Academic Department,

Including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography completed, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, History, Book Keeping, Elocution and Composition, - - - - - - - 10 00

Collegiate Department,

Embracing all the studies usually taught in our best Colleges, - - - - - - 15 00

A Contingent Fee of $1 per session will be charged.

Boarding in the best families, or at the hotels $1-1 50 per week, including all expenses. Students wishing to board themselves can procure house room.

The two Departments, though under the same government, are kept separate. Arrangements are making for a handsome Library and Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities.

Students charged from the time of entering.

☞ Special attention is called to cheapness, health and scenery.

M. P. PENLAND, *Pres. B. of Trus.*

I. M. BROYLES, *Sec. pro tem.*

Burnsville, March 22, 1855. w8

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned having some experience in the prosecution of claims against the U. States Government, and being fully prepared with forms and regulations under the late Act of Congress granting Bounty Land to all claimants who have received less than 160 Acres, now offers his services to all such, and guarantees the allowance of their claim or makes no charge.

He has procured the services of able Agents at Washington, and flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to his employers.

As it is customary, he will visit as many of the persons having claims as possible, and will prosecute them upon reasonable terms. Letters addressed to him at Asheville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

J. M. ISREAL, *Claim Agent.*

Asheville, march 22, 1855. tf

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞ Knoxville Whig, Asheville News, and Presbyterian, Greenville, please copy till forbid.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Notice to Teachers.

Proposals will be received up to the 10th of April next, to fill the Presidency, the Primary and Music Departments of the Holston Conference Female College. Good recommendations will be required of the applicants. For further particulars address the President or Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

Change in Location.

THE undersigned take occasion to inform their friends and customers, who are not aware of the fact, that they have removed their stock of goods to that *Elegant Brick Store* just finished, South East of the Court House, where they are *permanently located*, and intend to serve the public to the best of their ability.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, March 15, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

For Sale at this Office.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seed for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Mattresses! Mattresses!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.

March 8 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods,

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March.

The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber. THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,

Feb. 15, 1855. Major General.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. J. M. BLAIR.

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants. *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

Sand Hill Academy.

THE Eighth Session of the Male and Female School at Sand Hill, under the care of the Rev. J. Hood, will open on the 9th April next.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - - - - - $5,00 per session

The higher Branches, embracing a Collegiate course, 10,00 " "

Tuition will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, sickness excepted.

We have ordered from New York a splendid assortment of apparatus for the use of the School, expected certain by the commencement of the session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable Terms.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe, N. C. March 15, 1855.—4t.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Bolston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Nottla, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of —— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six.

W. CRAWFORD.

January 4 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1 000	Beaver	Skins,
1 000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10 000	Gray Fox	"
10 000	Red Fox	"
10 000	Black Fox	"
10 000	Wild Cat	"
20 000	Mink	"
50 000	Opossum	"
50 000	Rabbit	"
50 000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.